The NEW-HAVEN GAZETTE, AND THE CONNECTICUT MAGAZINE.

MANY SHALL RUN TO AND FRO, AND KNOWLEDGE SHALL BE INCREASED. Dan. Chap. XII. v. 4.

(VOL. II.) Thurſday, *July* 20, M.DCC.LXXXVII. (No. 23.)

The infinite EVIL of SIN proved by three ARGUMENTS, each of which is concluſive.

1ſt. SIN is an infinite evil because it is an offence againſt an infinitely great and good being.

An offence againſt a great and good magiſtrate is more heinous than the ſame affront offered to one of leſs rank. The perſons who ſlew our Saviour were undoubtedly more guilty than if they had killed a drunken ſoldier; and either of them committed a greater ſin than if he had taken a glaſs too much of ſpirits. But every ſin is an affront and an injury to an infinitely great and good God, the evil of every ſin muſt be infinite. Thus the World is full of infinite evils——Some are *infinites* and ſome *little infinites*.

2d. The evil of ſin muſt have been infinite or an infinite attonement could not nave been neceſſary, and the ſufferings of Chriſt muſt have been unneceſſary. But as the real God ſuffered, the miſery endured was infinite in intirty, as it was the ſufferings of an infinitely perfect being.

Add to this, as time is not applicable to the Deity, who views all things as one eternal Now, he muſt at all times exiſt alike, and be the all perfect and infinitely bleſſed Deity muſt be now ſuffering thoſe pains and muſt have been ſuffering to all eternity thoſe pains which muſt continue without end, and conſequently the pains of the atonement muſt be not only infinite in quantity but in duration.

3d. The evil of ſin muſt be infinite or endleſs puniſhment could not have been inflicted or threatened.

Let the number of ſins be ever ſo great if each did not require infinite puniſhment, *all* could not, for multiply finites ever ſo often they would never become infinite. —But after the probationary ſtate of ſinners is ended, they are to continue eternally breathing forth curſes againſt the Deity, and filling up their meaſure of ſin, much faſter than in their probationary ſtate, ſtill as infinite time filled with perpetual ſins cannot make an number each ſin muſt have been an infinite infinite evil to merit an eternal puniſhment

Two objections anſwered.

1ſt, Obj. If ſin be an infinite evil, obedience muſt be infinitely meritorious.

Anſ. The ſin is increaſed by the obligation the ſubject is under to obedience; but, the greater the obligation, the leſs merit is there in obedience. It ſurely requires no great exertions, and there is no great merit in obeying and ſerving an infinitely amiable and great God.—The merit of love and obedience is greateſt, where there are leaſt inducements to love and obey—thus thoſe only have infinite merit who love and ſerve the devil.

2d Obj. A finite being cannot do an infinite act.

Anſ. A finite being can do no infinite act, but he can diſobey an infinite God: and the demerit of ſin is to be eſtimated by the greatneſs of the object injured: to offend or injure a great and good ſovereign, muſt be a much greater offence than to offer the ſame injury to a mean ſubject. Thus if a man ſtrike his Head againſt an apple, it may be a ſmall ſtroke, if againſt a Pumpkin ſomewhat harder, but if he ſtrike it againſt an infinitely great and hard Rock, it would be an infinitely hard ſtroke.

LATE EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

From London papers, to the 15th of May, received by captain Callahan, in the ſhip Minerva, arrived at Boſton the 16th inſt. in ſix weeks from London:

From teh LONDON GENERAL ADVERTISER.

BRITISH HOUSE of LORDS,

Monday, May 14.

THE lord chancellor came down to the bar, when black rod introduced mr. *Burke*, attended by Michael Angelo Taylor, eſquire, mr. Francis, lord Duncannon, mr. Adam, mr. Anſtruther, ſir James Erſkine, mr. Windham, mr. Gray, mr. Mho. Scott, ſir Gray Cooper, and about thirty other mem ers of the lower houſe. *Burke* bore in his hands a treaty

ous roll of parchment, containing

Articles of impeachment exhibited against Warren Hastings, esquire.

Mr. *Burke* delivered the articles to the lord chancellor and said, "My lord chancellor, we are commanded, by the commons of Great Britain, to exhibit articles of impeachment, of high crimes and misdemeanors, committed by Warren Hastings, esquire, late governour general of Bengal, at the bar of this house, in the name of the knights, citizens and burgesses of Great Britain, in parliament assembled, in behalf of themselves and all the commons of this realm."

Mr. *Burke* was withdrawing from the bar without delivering the paper which contained the message, when the lord chancellor asked him for it, and he delivered it to his lordship. The lord chancellor read the title of impeachment, after which the heads of the articles were read twice by the clerk of the table.

Lord *Sidney* moved, that Warren Hastings, esquire, should be summoned to attend the house to-morrow, to hear the charges read, and make his defence.

The *lord chancellor* put the question, when

Earl *Fitzwilliam* rose, and in a very low tone of voice, stated the great importance of the business, and the regard which ought to be paid to a prosecution of so serious a nature; his lordship, therefore, was of opinion, that it would be more consistent with the dignity of the house, and the respect which was due to the commons of Great-Britain, to appoint a committee to search into precedents, and report to the house, and then would be the proper time to take the necessary steps to bring mr. Hastings to the bar.

The *lord chancellor* left the woolsack, and agreed in opinion with the noble earl, as to the importance of the prosecution. He could, therefore, have no objection whatever to the appointment of a committee, who might report their proceedings, and the necessary steps be pursued.

The duke of *Manchester* read from the journals a case in point, in which a committee was appointed, who reported the third day afterwards. He, therefore, moved, that a committee should be appointed, and to make their report on Thursday next.

After a few words, in the nature of conversation, between lord Hopeton, earl Fitzwilliam, the lord chancellor, and the duke of Manchester, a committee was appointed to examine the journals, and report to the house.

May 9. A ship of war is now fitting out for the purpose of being sent to Otahite, in order to convey plants of the bread fruit tree to the West-India Islands. It is to contain a compleat apparatus of a hot house, and a botanist and a gardener is to accompany the expedition.

May 11. The house of commons, yesterday, ordered the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th articles of impeachment, to be again read. They were then amended, and ordered to be engrossed.

Resolved,

"That Warren Hastings, esquire, late governour-general of Bengal be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanours."

Resolved,

"That mr. Burke do go to the house of lords, and there, in the name of the house of commons, and all the commons of Great Britain, impeach the said Warren Hastings of high crimes and misdemeanors; and inform their lordships, that this house will, with all convenient speed, send up articles of impeachment against him."

And mr. Burke accordingly went, accompanied by near one hundred members.

The solemnity observed, yesterday, on the first vote of impeachment of mr. Hastings, in the house of commons, was highly characteristic of the magnitude of the proceeding. Mr. Burke conducted himself with a dignity that became the national prosecutor in so great a cause.

The most alarming accounts have been received from Tangiers, of the dreadful ravages made by the plague through all the dominions of the emperor of Morocco. That pestilence rages with incredible fury in the cities of Mequinez and Fez, in both which places great numbers daily fall victims to that fatal disease. The Italian states are under the most serious apprehensions, lest its progress should extend to the coasts of those countries, and every necessary precaution has been adopted for the prevention of such an accident.

The French have been represented as people pleased rather with trifles than solidities. This, however, is a gross errour; for there is not a nation in Europe in which objects of greater magnitude are undertaken. At this moment one of the most stupendous works human effort can attempt, is carrying on in France.——A canal is opening between the rivers of Loire and Garronne, which, when effected will actually intersect the kingdom in every direction, and form an inland navigation to the extent of twelve hundred miles, joining the cities of Nantes, Cette, Bourdeaux, Orleans, Tours, Poitiers, Toulouse, and two hundred other inland towns, giving them all water-carriage to the ocean, to the Bay of Biscay, the Atlantic, the British-Channel, and the Mediterranean. This is a work of wonder, and infinitely redounds to the credit of France.

May 14. After the speaker has formally impeached the late governor general of Bengal, at the bar of lords, he will be ordered into the custody of black rod. It is expected he will be in waiting, and surrender himself the moment he is called for. He will then pray the house to be admitted to bail. The sum doctor Sacheverel was bailed for was 12,000l.

It is supposed the trial of mr. Hastings will come on the month of November next, either before term, or immediately after.

After the trial of the rebel lord Cromartie, Balmerino, &c. in 1746, the scaffolding remained some time; and after the trial of lord Lovat, in 1747, it was kept standing in expectation of more trials, near two years. This form of trial is one of the most awful, and at the same time one of the most magnificent spectacles ever beheld in this country.

Mr. Hastings is prepared with his bail as soon as he shall be taken into custody of the black rod.—His four sureties are, sir Francis Sykes, Baronet, George Vansittart, esquire, John Call, esquire, and George Sonmer, esquire.

On the first instant, the dauphin of France having attained the age of five years and seven months, and the king being determined to deliver him to the care of men, the duke of Harcourt his governour, two sub governors, and other persons who he thought proper to employ on this occasion being present, the king, being in his grand cabinet, the dutchess of Polignac, governess of the children of France, accompanied by the countess de Soucy, and the marchioness de Villefort, sub-governesses, and the chief of the nursery, delivered up charge of the dauphin, having first rendered to the king an account of the state of the prince's health, which was also certified by the faculty. The king, having received the dauphin from the hands of the dutchess of Polignac, and expressed his satisfaction for the care of him, delivered him into the hands of the duke of Harcourt who after conducting his highness to the queen, retired with him to the apartments provided for his residence.

Counsellor Jackson is said to have died worth 200,000l. (He was formerly agent for Connecticut on the Wyoming cause)

April 24. A correspondent observes, "In the religious world at present, a kind of millennian *mania* exists, but especially among the adherents to the doctrines of Mr

uel Swedenburgh, not leſs ſanguine in this reſpect than the followers of Mrs. Buchan, though more cautious of fixing the epocha, only agreeing that it is near the commencement. The difference between this ſect and all others is ſtriking, viz. they only ſeek converts among the people of conſequence, miniſters of ſtate, &c. affecting a ſhew of learning and deep theology. Thus we are informed of theirs in London boaſted, among many others, a member of the Iriſh Parliament, a Polliſh Count, a French Jaſuite, &c. One of theſe has lately had a conference with the Pruſſian Miniſter, whoſe converſion was expected. They have a miſſion upon the continent for the ſpreading of their doctrine; but they are much annoyed by the Popiſh party, with whom they occaſionally communicate. They boaſt much of viſions, voices, &c.

STRONG REPORTS.

It is ſtrongly reported, that Lord Mansfield has reſigned for the purpoſe of introducing Sir Lloyd Kenyon into the Court of the King's Bench.

It is ſtrongly reported, the above ſituation was offered to Mr. Juſtice Buller, which he peremptorily refuſed.

It is ſtrongly reported, that Mr. Pitt means to retire from the helm of affairs ſoon as he can prevail on his Majeſty to appoint Mr. Fox chancellor of the Exchequer.

It is ſtrongly reported, that Sir Cecil Wray means to erect a monument in St. Paul's church, Covent Garden, to the memory of the worthy patriot, Sam Vaughan.

It is ſtrongly reported, that there is ſoon an increaſe of news, that it is abſolutely in contemplation to eſtabliſh twelve new morning papers.

It is ſtrongly reported, that the Dey of Algiers has had an invitation from the American Congreſs to ſpend the enſuing ſummer in Philadelphia, and that his Moſt Worſhipful Highneſs will ſet out early in the ſpring for the American Continent.

The laſt report our correſpondent heard was that the Biſhops had come to a reſolution not to ſuffer card playing in their houſes on Sunday evening; but this report ſeems to be equally vague with that which precedes it.

A ſurgeon laſt year projected a ſcheme to catch *whales* by means of a potent poiſon which he propoſed injecting into the fiſh, by means of a harpoon; it is to be wiſhed he would leave the whales alone, and fix upon ſome method of deſtroying the preſent numerous race of

ALBANY,
July 12, 1787.

COUNTERFEITS.

The public is requeſted to *beware* of counterfeits, of the Spaniſh Milled Dollars, emitted in 1777. They are badly executed, and ſome marks by which they may be diſtinguiſhed from the genuine ones are as follows. A material difference in the ſound the counterfeits falling light and ringing like glaſs—the words PLUS ULTRA on the dollars, appear to have been cut with a tool in a very bungling manner—the mark of the mould, like a ſmall notch in the edge, is very perceptible—held up to the light with a good dollar, the bad may immediately be diſtinguiſhed by its leaden hue—on examination by rubbing or ſcraping the counterfeits betray a copper-complexion, very thinly waſhed with quickſilver. The great ſcarcity of hard money has of late rendered people too remiſs in examining what they receive, by means of which, they are expoſed to impoſitions, eſpecially as it has been ſtrongly ſuſpected, that a notorious gang of money makers are diſperſed on the frontiers of Maſſachuſetts and Vermont.

We are informed from Claverack, that diſcovery has lately been made of a NEW EMISSION of paper money, that has been ſtruck in that town, in imitation of the paper money of this ſtate—That upwards of 50,000l. was found in one houſe, the greateſt part ſigned—That the (ſuppoſed) principal perſon in this villany, had eloped on the firſt diſcovery; but that ſtrict ſearch is now making to find out his accomplices—That the above ſum is ſuppoſed to be all that has been printed, and that none has got into circulation—We would nevertheleſs, adviſe our friends to be on their guard as many other attempts (more ſucceſsful than the above) have been made to counterfeit the paper money of this ſtate.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Providence, Rhode-Iſland, dated June 20, 1787.

"Laſt Saturday ended the Seſſions at Newport. A dutch Merchant who became Bankrupt in Holland, made his eſcape from thence laſt fall, with a brig and cargo of goods, and arrived at Newport. The Dutch Conſul and embaſſador ſeized him, and obliged him to deliver up the goods as a ſecurity, in caſe the action which was then before the Court, ſhould be determined againſt him; he was releaſed, and laſt week applied to the Aſſembly to be naturalized; the minority ſenſible of his wicked intention refuſed conſent, but in vain, the majority granted the requeſt, and he is now empowered to deal out paper money to his unfortunate creditors.

Laſt week as Mr. Philip Will, cabinet-maker, of this city, was bathing in the Delaware, at Kenſington, he got out of his depth, and was unfortunately drowned.

Letters from Jamaica give a moſt deplorable account of the ſituation of the merchants and planters of that Iſland. Credit is totally deſtroyed; and to add to the priuate calamities of the people, a violent rage prevails againſt the adminiſtration of public affairs. It is ſaid, however, that flour is ſelling for 20s. per barrel, and lumber bears a moderate price.

To prevent the fatal effects of drinking cold Water, or cold liquor of any kind in warm weather.

1ſt, Avoid drinking while you are warm, or,

2dly, Drink only a ſmall quantity at once, and let it remain ſhort time in your mouth before you ſwallow it; or,

3dly, Graſp the veſſel out of which you are about to drink (provided it is made of glaſs, earthen-ware, or metal) for a few minutes, with both your hands, for each of theſe ſubſtances conveys off a portion of the heat of the body into the cold liquor, and thereby leſſens the danger which ariſes from the exceſſive heat of the body, and the coldneſs of the liquor, or,

4thly, Waſh your hands and face, and rinſe your mouth with cold water before you drink. If theſe precautions have been neglected, and the diſorder incident to drinking cold water hath been produced, the firſt, and in moſt inſtances, the only remedy to be adminiſtered, is ſixty drops of liquid laudanum in ſpirit and water, or warm drink of any kind.

If this ſhould fail of giving relief, the ſame quantity may be repeated every twenty minutes, untill the pain and ſpaſm abate.

When laudanum cannot be obtained, rum, and water, or warm water ſhould be given. Bleeding ſhould not be uſed without conſulting a phyſician.

To prevent danger from expoſure to the exceſſive heat of the ſun.

Diſorders from this cauſe, or (as they are vulgarly termed) *ſtrokes of the ſun*, may be expected, when a perſon who is expoſed to its rays, is affected with a violent head ach, attended with throbbing or with giddineſs; where the diſorder takes place, theſe ſymptoms are followed by faintneſs and

ZETTE,

A Z I N E.

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I. (NO 24.)

and ſo on progreſſively with the number of inhabitants ſhall the right of repreſentation encreaſe, until the number of repreſentatives amount to twenty five, after which the proportion of repreſentatives ſhall be regulated by the legiſlature; provided that no perſon ſhall be qualified or qualified to act as a repreſentative, who ſhall have been a citizen of one of the United States three years, and be a reſident in the diſtrict ſo he ſhall have reſided in the diſtrict, and in either caſe ſhall likewiſe hold in his own right in fee ſimple, two hundred acres of land within the ſame: Provided alſo, that a freehold of fifty acres of land in the diſtrict, having been a citizen of one of the ſtates, and being reſident in the diſtrict; or the like freehold, and two years reſidence in the diſtrict, ſhall be neceſſary to qualify a citizen as an elector of a repreſentative.

The repreſentatives thus elected, ſhall ſerve for the term of two years, and in caſe of the death of any of them, or removal from office, the Governor or executive power of the reſpective ſtate, ſhall iſſue writs to the county or townſhip for which the perſon ſo dying or removing ſhall have been elected, to elect another in his ſtead, to ſerve for the remainder of the term.

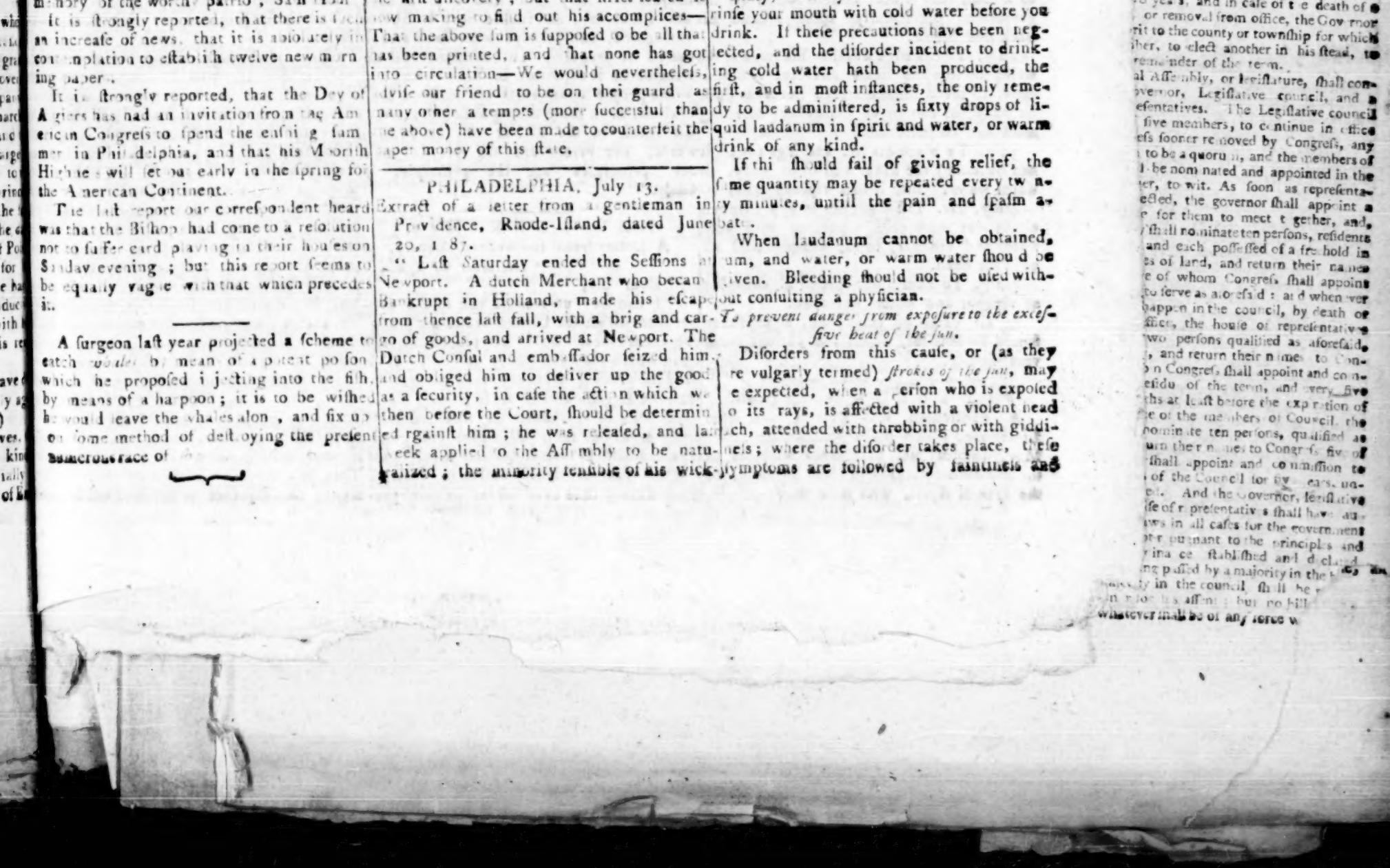
The repreſentatives ſhall have the ſole power of impeachment; and all impeachments ſhall be tried by the Senate. When ſitting for that purpoſe, the Senators ſhall be upon oath or affirmation. And no perſon ſhall be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of the members preſent.

The Governor, Preſident, and all civil officers of the United States, ſhall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treaſon, bribery, or other high crimes and miſdemeanors againſt the United States.

The Congreſs ſhall aſſemble at leaſt once in every year, and ſuch meeting ſhall be on the firſt Monday in December, unleſs they ſhall by law appoint a different day.

Each ſtate ſhall have power to keep up a number of troops, not exceeding one for every thouſand inhabitants, according to the laſt enumeration made for the apportionment of repreſentatives, and ſhall provide for the diſcipline of its militia, in conformity to the general regulations of Congreſs.

The Congreſs ſhall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imports and exciſes, to pay the debts, and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but no bill for raiſing a revenue ſhall originate in the Senate, nor ſhall any money be drawn from the treaſury but in conſequence of appropriations made by law. And all bills for raiſing a revenue, or for appropriating money, and for fixing the ſalaries of the officers of government, whatever ſhall be of any force



great insensibility, with violent heat and dryness of the skin, redness and dryness of the eyes, difficulty of breathing, and, according as the disease is more or less violent, with a difficulty or entire inability of speaking or moving.

To guard against these dangerous effects of heat, it will be proper,

1st, To avoid labour, or violent exercise, or exposing yourself to the rays of the sun, immediately after eating a hearty meal.

2dly, To avoid drinking *spirits* of any kind, when you are thus exposed. These add an internal fire to the heat of the sun, and are particularly hurtful in harvest. Vinegar and water, sweetened with molasses or brown sugar, butter milk and water, small beer, whey, or milk and water, are the most proper drinks for people who are exposed to excessive heat. But the less a person drinks of liquors of any kind *in the forenoon*, the better will he endure the heat of a warm day. It will also be proper,

3dly, To wear a white hat, or to cover a black one with white paper, when you are necessarily exposed to the hot sun, and to avoid standing still when in such a situation.

4thly, To retire to the shade as soon as you begin to be affected with pain or throbbing in the head, with giddiness or with faintness.

If these precautions have been neglected, and the symptoms above described have come on, it will be proper,

1st, To remove the person so affected into a cool, dry place, and to loosen all his garments, particularly those around his neck and breast.

2dly, To examine whether his pulse at the wrists or temples beats forcibly, and if it does, to bleed immediately; but if the pulse be weak, or cannot be perceived, bleeding must not be performed.

3dly, To place his feet and legs (or if it can be done) the lower half of his body, in warm water. But if this remedy fails,

4thly, Dr. Tissot advises to apply linnen cloths wet with cold water, or with cold water and vinegar, to the temples and all over the head.

5thly, To administer plentiful draughts of vinegar and water sweetened.

In all cases of this kind, a physician should be sent for, unless the patient recovers speedily.

PITTSBURG, May 26.

A gentleman who arrived here from Limestone, which place he left the 1st of May, informs us, that seven warriors of the Shawanese nation had come in there, on the 27th of April, with nine white people, to exchange for the same number of Indian prisoners, taken by Colonel Logan. The chief of these savages (Captain Wolf) gave the gentleman to understand, that 30 warriors of the Cherokee nation were then at war. Our informant adds, that as he came up the river, he saw five bark canoes and three rafts cross below the mouth of Scioto, full of Indians.

At the Mingo Bottom, the gentleman saw a woman from Wheeling, by the name of Purday, who informed him, that 14 of the inhabitants of that place and the settlement adjoining, had been killed and taken by the Indians, a short time before, and that the rest of the settlers were then forted.

BALTIMORE, July 6.

The sentiment of Lord *Chatham*, on the English nation, may with great propriety be applied to America, with a small variation of stile.

"From the political tracts and publications of this country, our true history may be deduced; and if foreigners were to enter into that branch of reading, they might frame a more distinct notion of our Legislatures, and of our manners, than from more labored and connected accounts of the American constitution. In such a view, I am apt to think, that, at first sight, they must behold us a disunited, discontented, and seemingly an unsteady people; But I am certain, that upon a more minute disquisition, they must find in us a fixed, and I may say, an innate love of liberty, variegated, and perhaps sometimes erroneous in its progress, but constant and unwearied in the pursuit of that glorious end. What people upon earth can desire a more exalted, or a more distinguished character? To speak in the dialect of the heathen world, our errors are the errors of men, our principles are the principles of Gods."

NEW YORK, July 9.

A Letter from the western country.

"*December* 6, 1786.

"Dear Sir,

"I cannot but remind you of the danger into which the United States are plunging themselves. Spain has placed the rock upon which they are likely to split. It is very surprizing to every rational person, that the Legislatures of those States, which have been so applauded for their assertion and defence of their just rights and privileges, should so soon endeavour to subjugate a great part of their dominions even to worse slavery than ever Great Britain presumed to subjugate any part of hers—for land is a free country to what this will be when its navigation is given into the hands of the Spaniards. There now seems a greater call for the people here to appeal to justice and to arms, for the defence of their just rights, than ever was known in America. The fine settlements of Pennsylvania are terribly affected. The French at the Illinois and Fort St. Vincent have two thousand militia, and by forming a new alliance, the numerous tribes of Indians will join us. The State of Franklin are ready to fly to arms—in Kentucky, liberty or death are in every one's mouth—all is in confusion—and God only knows where it will end. Except Congress immediately redress their late wrongs, and do something to make this country have a better opinion of them, America is ruined, inevitably ruined!

"Blow ye the trumpet, sound it aloud, spare not, for woe is come upon Israel!"

Copy of a circular letter, addressed to the different courts in the Western Country.

Kentucky, Lincoln, 29th March, 1787.

GENTLEMEN,

A respectable number of inhabitants of this district having met at this place, being greatly alarmed at the late proceedings of Congress, in proposing to cede to the Spanish court, the navigation of the Mississippi river, for 25 or 30 years, have chosen us to address the inhabitants on the western waters, and inform them of the measures which it is proposed for this society to adopt.

The inhabitants of the several counties in this district, will be requested to elect five members in each county, to meet at Danville, on the first Monday in May, to take up the consideration of this project of Congress, to prepare a spirited, but decent remonstrance against the cession, to appoint a committee of correspondence, to communicate with one already established on the Monongahala, or any other that may be constituted, to appoint delegates to meet the representatives from the several districts on the western waters, in convention, should a convention be deemed necessary, and to adopt such other measures as shall be most conducive to our happiness. As we conceive all the inhabitants, settling on the western waters, are equally affected by this partial conduct of Congress we doubt not, they will readily adopt similar system, to prevent a measure, which tends to a most total destruction of the western country. This is a subject which requires no comment; the injustice of the measure is glar-

ng; and as the inhabitants of this diſtrict, wiſh to unite their efforts to oppoſe the ceſſion of the navigation of the Miſſiſippi, with thoſe of their brethren, reſiding on the weſtern waters, we hope to ſee ſuch an exertion made, upon this important occaſion, as may convince Congreſs, that the inhabitants of the weſtern country are unitedin the oppoſition, and conſider themſelves entitled to all the privileges of freemen, and thoſe bleſſings procured by the revolution; and will not tamely ſubmit to oppreſſion, which would tend to a deprivation of their rights and priviledges.

We are, gentlemen, with reſpect, your moſt obedient ſervants.

GEORGE MUTER,
HARRY INNES,
J BROWN,
BENJ SEBASTIAN.

PETERSBURG, July 5.

Yeſterday being the anniverſary of that glorious and memorable day on which the gallant citizens of the United States, in the face of danger and impending vengeance, opened a prelude to univerſal liberty and happineſs, a number of citizens in this town and neighbourhood, aſſembled at Mr. Robert Armſtead's, to celebrate that event by the diſcharge of cannon, and other demonſtrations of joy.—After dinner, a ſong, compoſed on the occaſion was ſung, and the following toaſts were drank;—

1. The anniverſary of Independence.
2. George Waſhington, Eſquire.
3. The United States.
4. Marquis de la Fayette.
5. Unanimity and wiſdom to the confederated Convention.
6. Congreſs.
7. Our illuſtrious ally. Louis XVI.
8. May the temple of freedom rear its venerable head.—and never be ſhaken by the tempeſts of deſpotiſm.
9. May the univerſe embrace and continue the perfect enjoymen of the moſt deſirable domeſtic and political happineſs—the bleſſings of eternal peace.
10. May the thorns of individual anxiety never wound the boſom of ſocial friendſhip.
11. Thoſe immortal worthies who ventured in the criſis of danger to declare us independent.
12. Thoſe invincible heroes, whoſe arms ſucceſs ratified the noble deed.
13. The friends to liberty and America, throughout the world.

ANECDOTE,

Of the accompliſhed Lord Cheſterfield, by Sir John Hawkins.

His diſſimulation, deep and refined as it was, did not lead him to profeſs any ſincere regard to virtue or religion; the groſſeſt immoralities he affected to ſpeak of with abhorrence; but ſuch as might be practiſed without loſs of health or reputation he ſeemed to think there was no law againſt. He was therefore, in ſecret, vain in his amours, and though, ſetting aſide his mien, his perſon had little to recommend it, for he was low of ſtature, had coarſe features, and a cadaverous complexion; his confidence in the proſecution of them was ſuch as expoſed him to greater hazques of perſonal ſafety than moſt men would chuſe to run, and of this I ſhall now produce an inſtance.

A lady of high quality, and a relation of one who had the ſtory from her own mouth, and told it me, having been married ſome few years, and not having borne her lord a child, was ſurpriſed one morning by a viſit from Lord Cheſterfield, whom ſhe had frequently ſeen and converſed with at court. After the uſual compliments had paſſed, his Lordſhip in that eaſy gay ſtile which he is maſter of, gave her to underſtand that he ſhould be happy to form ſuch a connexion with her ladyſhip, as it was more than probable would give being to an heir to the honours and poſſeſſions of that noble family into which ſhe had matched. I will not attempt to deſcribe the indignation which the lady felt at ſuch an unexampled inſtance of impudence as this propoſal indicated. She roſe from her chair, and with all the dignity of inſulted modeſty, commanded this well bred lover, this miniſter of *grace*, to quit her houſe, with this menace, "Think yourſelf well off, my lord, that for this affront I do not order my ſervant to puſh you headlong out of doors."

ANECDOTE.

The celebrated Dr. Saunderſon, the blind Mathematical profeſſor of Cambridge, being in a very large company, obſerved, without heſitation or enquiry, that a lady who had juſt left the room, and whom he did not know, had *very fine teeth*. As this was really the caſe, he was queſtioned as to the means he employed in making the diſcovery. I have no reaſon to think the lady a fool, ſaid the Doctor; and I have given the only reaſon ſhe could have for keeping herſelf in a continual laugh for an hour together.

BOSTON, July 17.

CIVIL WAR——in Holland!

From the Hampſhire Chronicle of May 28, printed at Portſmouth, England—received by Capt. Callahan.

LONDON, May 22.

The intelligence communicated to the public ſome days ſince, relative to a civil war having broke out in Holland, is now confirmed by the mails which arrived yeſterday. On the ninth day of this month an action between the patriotic party as they are termed, and the regular troops, took place near Utrecht, in which numbers were killed and wounded.

The following are the particulars: the action was between the city militia of Utrecht, and a body of three hundred and fifty regulars, under the command of colonel Comte d'Affrein. It appears upon the whole, that the latter were the aggreſſors, and that the commanding officer of the city free corps was firſt ſhot by a party who laid in ambuſh to ſurpriſe his followers. The burghers re-entered the city on the 10th at night, and were received by torch-light, amongſt the acclamations of their fellow citizens. The captain commandant Wiſſcher, and mynheer Vander Vierk, were killed on the ſpot.

The number of the killed and wounded in the above action is not yet authentically aſcertained: it is reported that there were,

Of the provincial troops,

Killed — — —	100
Taken priſoners — —	27

And on the patriotic ſide,

Killed — — —	7
Wounded — — —	30

The baggage, &c. taken from the enemy.

A military cheſt, containg 40,000 florins.
30 cheſts belonging to officers.
260 muſkets.
4 ſpontoons.
12 drums.
1 horſe belonging to the major.
109 hats,
12 grenadier caps,
With a quantity of ſwords, belts, &c.

This civil diſturbance is not likely to end here, and it is more than probable that the cauſe of the inhabitants of Utrecht will be powerfully ſupported by the ſtates of Holland, their noble and great mightineſſes having ordered their general, Van Ryſell, to march directly to their aſſiſtance, in caſe any further diſturbance ſhould happen. Mean while the ſtates of Armſtort, in whoſe department lies the city of Utrecht, having concerted meaſures with the ſtates of

ZETTE,

GAZINE.

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...tive, and ſo on progreſſively with the numbers ...re male inhabitants ſhall the right of repreſen... increaſe, until the number of repreſentatives ...all amount to twenty five, after which the ... and proportion of repreſentatives ſhall be ...ed by the legiſlature; provided that no perſon ...ligible or qualified to act as a repreſentative, ...e ſhall have been a citizen of one of the United ...e three years, and be a reſident in the diſtrict ...unleſs he ſhall have reſided in the diſtrict ...urs, and in either caſe ſhall likewiſe hold in ...right, in fee ſimple, two hundred acres of ...hin the ſame: Provided alſo, that a freehold of fifty acres of land in the diſtrict, having been a citizen of one of the ſtates, and being reſident in the diſtrict; or the like freehold, and two years reſidence in the diſtrict, ſhall be neceſſary to qualify an elector of a repreſentative.

The repreſentatives thus elected, ſhall ſerve for the term of two years, and in caſe of the death of any of them, or removal from office, the Governor ſhall iſſue a writ to the county or townſhip for which the member, to elect another in his ſtead, to ſerve for the remainder of the term.

The General Aſſembly, or Legiſlature, ſhall conſiſt of the Governor, Legiſlative council, and Houſe of repreſentatives. The Legiſlative council ſhall conſiſt of five members, to continue in office five years, unleſs ſooner removed by Congreſs, any three of whom to be a quorum, and the members of the council ſhall be nominated and appointed in the following manner, to wit. As ſoon as repreſentatives are elected, the governor ſhall appoint a time and place for them to meet together, and when they ſhall nominate ten perſons, reſidents in each ſtate, and each poſſeſſed of a freehold in the ſame of 1000 acres of land, and return their names to Congreſs; five of whom Congreſs ſhall appoint and commiſſion to ſerve as aforeſaid: and whenever any vacancy ſhall happen in the council, by death or reſignation, or otherwiſe, the houſe of repreſentatives ſhall nominate two perſons qualified as aforeſaid, for each vacancy, and return their names to Congreſs; one of whom Congreſs ſhall appoint and commiſſion to ſerve the reſidue of the term, and every fifth year, four months at leaſt before the expiration of the time of ſervice of the members of Council, the houſe ſhall nominate ten perſons, qualified as aforeſaid, and return their names to Congreſs; five of whom Congreſs ſhall appoint and commiſſion to ſerve as members of the Council for five years, unleſs ſooner removed. And the Governor, Legiſlative council and houſe of repreſentatives ſhall have authority to make laws in all caſes for the good government of the ſtate, not repugnant to the principles and articles in this conſtitution eſtabliſhed and declared. And all bills having paſſed by a majority in the houſe, and a majority in the council, ſhall be preſented to the Governor for his aſſent; but no bill or reſolve whatever ſhall be of any force without

...ſtory

to fend more military forces, to the amount of three or four regiments, againſt the above city. The pretence is to ſtand upon the defenſive; they even very loudly blame the conduct of compte d'Efferen for having exceeded his orders.

Among the wounded was a boy, twelve years of age, who was ſhot through the belly by a muſket ball; and, being carried into the city of Utrecht, on a board, he exclaimed, *I am not yet dead, and ſtill a Patriot!*

After all the ſtruggles which the Dutch have had to gain their liberty, and maintain it, they ſeem to be now in danger of loſing it by their inteſtine quarrels. No war is ſo hoſtile to liberty as a civil war; and no conſtitution ſo liable to be changed by it as a republic. Nor are there in any wars, ſince mankind have become civilized, ſuch cruelties exerciſed as in civil wars. They are generally carried on with ſuch ſavage ferocity, and barbarity, as diſgrace human nature. If France or Pruſſia interfere in this war, and it is more than probable that one of them will, it muſt wear a ſerious aſpect in a very ſhort time. And if either power does, the other will not be long behind hand; nor can England be an idle ſpectator. He argues weakly who contends, that England has no intereſt in the preſervation of the preſent conſtitution which has preſerved her independency. What the war, if it goes on, will produce, time only can ſhew; but it is a war that muſt engage our moſt ſerious attention.

It is ſaid, that the Engliſh ambaſſadour at the Hague will return home in a few days, on account of the diſturbances in Holland, which are become ſo ſerious, that other powers muſt interfere.

Extract of a letter from Kentucke, Fayette county, May 3, 1787.

"Although we are not unfrequently viſited by the ſavages, and although our ſeparation is become a ſerious ſubject, as it is drawing nigh, yet the publick mind ſeems moſt attracted by our commercial proſpects, of which the navigation of the Miſſiſippi is our main hope. I agree with you, that the treaty with Spain might have a happy tendency to render uſeleſs, attempts to cultivate tobacco, of courſe baniſh ſlavery, and, in their room, introduce European manufactures, which, in ſome degree, would compenſate for the loſs of trade. But have you attentively conſidered, that our country is, and will be for a long time, in want of hands ſufficient to carry on manufactures to any good purpoſe? that bulky articles muſt be our firſt exports? and if, after the importation of the foreign merchandize, permitted by the ſaid arret, ſhall be transferred, after the 1ſt of May, 178 to the port of Baſſeterre, Guadelopue, a that from the ſaid 1ſt May, foreign veſſ ſhall be admitted only at the ſaid port Baſſeterre, under the penalties impoſed the ſaid arret of the 30th of Auguſt, 17 which in all other reſpects, ſhall be exec ted according to its form and tenor.

(A true copy) BARBÉ DE MARBOIS, Vice Conſul of Fran

Philadelphia, 6th July, 1787.

BY arret of the King's Council of Sta dated Verſailles the 11th of February 17 it is ordered, that from the 1ſt May 17 to the 1ſt October 1790, the duty of livres Tournois, per quintal, on Codfiſh fait fiſh imported by foreigners into the ports of the French windward and Leew iſlands, by the arret of the 25th Septem 1785, ſhall be raiſed to eight livres T nois.

(A true copy) BARBÉ DE MARBO Vice Conſul of Fra

HARTFORD, July 16.

Laſt Saturday his Excellency Joh L don, and Col. Gardner, Delegates the State of New Hampſhire to the F ral Convention, paſſed through this on their way to Philadelphia.

On the 4th inſtant the Rev. J CLEVELAND, was ordained to the work o Miniſtry in New Marlborough. An elegant Sermon was preached by the Rev Farrand from Eph. iii. 8. *Unto me w is this grace given, that I ſhould preach among the Gentiles the unſearchable riches of Chriſt.*

NEW-HAVEN, July 2

A curious experiment, well worth the at tion of every farmer in America JOSEPH COOPER, Eſq. of Ne ſey, planted in his garden fourteen of wheat that was brought from the Good Hope, in the ſhip Empreſs of captain John Green, in the year 178 ven grains of which were loſt by ſome ent; the produce of the remaining grains he ſowed in the fall of 1786, ſame time, and in the ſame field that ed his common wheat, but careful them apart; by which experiment that the Cape wheat came to perfe it ten days earlier than the wheat country, and its quality to exceed an of the ſort introduced amongſt us. threſhing and cleaning, he meaſured

nd one bushel and five eighths of a bushel, hich weighed 10,½ lbs. avoirdupois, hich is something more than Sixty-Seven ands, Four ounces per bushel.

Mess Printers,

T has long been the mode adopted by farmers in this state, and I believe universally, to let their lambs for the first year n nourish them, while they shear their sheep his way a great loss of wool arises as well an essential injury to the lambs. Let farmers annually shear their lambs, and ce will furnish hatters with excellent terials for a part of their manufacture, which they will pay the cash, and all eatly a vantage the animal. This mode been adopted in many places of late, and ey have found it extremely beneficial. e lamb, before the heat of summer er, is clothed with such a quantity of ol that he often becomes poor, whereas mm be shear'd and the effect will be the me as on sheep. This method ought certainly to claim the particular attention of farmers, and I venture to affirm that this le if adopted will annually produce a siderable revenue as well as greatly advantage our flocks of sheep.

AGRICOLA.

Died, last Tuesday morning, the 70th year of his age, e Rev. CHAUNCEY WHITTLESEY, of this City.

The harvest in Pennsylvania has been unommonly plentiful. Double the quantity grain has been raised this year that there the last. The wheat is large and heavy, is there any complaint of a deficiency of aw.

Last Sunday arrived in this city, from adelphia, the Honourable ROGER ERMAN, Esq. one of the delegates of state to the Federal Convention.—No particular intelligence, respecting the ceedings of that illustrious assembly, is nunicated. We only learn, in general a happy and auspicious unanimity prevails in their councils, and that they will, ably, finish the important business entrusted to them, by the beginning of September.

☞ We must beg our readers to excuse us publishing a smaller sheet than usual, as impossible for us to procure any other.

NAVAL-OFFICE.

ENTERED.

Brig Bride, Bintnall, St. Croix.
Sloop Hawk, Trowbridge, do.
— Delight, Hulse, New York.
— Catharine, Clark. do.
— Delight, Hulse, do.
— Polly, Huggins, do.
— Friendship, Bradley, do.
— Delight, Hulse, do.
— Eunice, White, Bath.

CLEARED.

Sloop Defiance, Venables, New Providence
Brig. Sally, Peck. Demarara.
Sloop Delight Hulse, New York.
Sloop Friendship, Bradley. Do.
Schr. Jolly Farmer, Allen, M Vinyard.
Schr. Peggy, Goodhill, Fishing.
Sloop Delight, Hulse, New York.

Yale-College, July 20, 1787.

The Candidates for the Degree of Master of Arts, which is to be conferred at the Public Commencement, on the 12th of September next, are hereby notified to send in their Request to the President, and their QUÆSTIONES MAGISTRALES to Mr Tutor Denison, and to give their Attendance at the Commencement.

The Catalogue of the University is to be printed this Year.

EZRA STILES, *President.*

[23 cau.]

For SALE, a Quantity of

SALT SHAD,

By the Barrel or Retail.

Enquire of Bishop and Hotchkiss.

New Haven, July 24, 1787. (23)

BY Direction of the hon Court of Probate for the District of Danbury, we give Notice to all Persons who have any Demands upon the Estate of DANIEL BALDWIN, late of Newtown, in said District, deceased, to bring in their Accounts for Settlement, within Six Months from the Date hereof, and if they neglect, they will be forever debarred.

CLARK BALDWIN, DANIEL BALDWIN, ABIGAIL BALDWIN, } Executors.

Newtown, June 4, 1787. (23 3)

CASH GIVEN FOR

Old Gold and Silver,

By Beriah Ghittenden,

SILVERSMITH,

At the Door next to this OFFICE.

☞ For Gold of the first Quality Five Pounds per Oz. will be given; and for Silver of the first Quality, Six Shillings and Eight Pence, per Oz. and proportionably less for inferior Qualities of either.

July 24. (23)

HEBREW BOOKS.

To be sold at this Office,

L'EUSDEN's *Hebrew Bible,*
Buxtorf's Lexicon,
Schickard's Grammar, and
Bythner's Lyra Prophetica, *or critical Analysis of the Book of Psalms.*

(23)

Elijah Austin, & Co.

HAVE just received from DUBLIN, a Quantity of

IRISH LINNENS,
Printed do. &
Chintzes.

—They have also for SALE,—

A Variety of Piece Goods,
Gauzes,—Cutlery,—Hard-Ware, &c.

ALL which they will sell exceedingly cheap for CASH.

Hollow-Ware by the Ton,
St. Croix Rum, by the hhd. or bb.—A few Barrels of exceeding GOOD SUGAR, Seasoned Pine Plank, Pine Shingles, &c.

New-Haven June 4th, 1787 [16]

JUST PUBLISHED,

Belknap's History of New-HAMPSHIRE. Sold by ISAAC BEERS.

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GAZINE.

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tative, and so on progressively with the number of free male inhabitants shall the right of representation increase, until the number of representatives shall amount to twenty five, after which the number and proportion of representatives shall be regulated by the legislature; provided that no person be eligible or qualified to act as a representative, unless he shall have been a citizen of one of the United States three years, and be a resident in the district, or unless he shall have resided in the district three years, and in either case shall likewise hold in his own right, in fee simple, two hundred acres of land within the same: Provided also, that a freehold of fifty acres of land in the district, having been a citizen of one of the states, and being resident in the district; or the like freehold, and two years residence in the district, shall be necessary to qualify a man as an elector of a representative.

The representatives thus elected, shall serve for the term of two years, and in case of the death of any representative, or removal from office, the Governor shall issue a writ to the county or township for which such member, to elect another in his stead, to serve for the remainder of the term.

The General Assembly, or legislature, shall consist of the Governor, Legislative council, and a house of representatives. The Legislative council shall consist of five members, to continue in office five years, unless sooner removed by Congress, any three of whom to be a quorum, and the members of the council shall be nominated and appointed in the following manner, to wit. As soon as representatives shall be elected, the governor shall appoint a time and place for them to meet together, and when met, they shall nominate ten persons, residents in the district, and each possessed of a freehold in five hundred acres of land, and return their names to Congress, five of whom Congress shall appoint and commission to serve as aforesaid: and whenever any shall happen in the council, by death or removal from office, the house of representatives shall nominate two persons qualified as aforesaid, for each vacancy, and return their names to Congress, one of whom Congress shall appoint and commission for the residue of the term, and every five years, four months at least before the expiration of the time of service of the members of Council, the house shall nominate ten persons, qualified as aforesaid, and return their names to Congress, five of whom Congress shall appoint and commission to serve as members of the Council for five years, unless sooner removed. And the Governor, legislative council, and house of representatives shall have authority to make laws in all cases for the government of the district, not repugnant to the principles and articles in this ordinance established and declared. And all bills having passed by a majority in the house, and by a majority in the council, shall be presented to the governor for his assent; but no bill or legislative act whatever shall be of any force without

Nathaniel Hazard,

Has for Sale

At No. 51. WATER STREET, near BURLING's SLIP, NEW-YORK,

BOHEA TEA, very low per 5 Chests together.
SOUCHONG do. do.
HYSON do. of excellent Quality, per Chest, or Dozen Pounds, fresh imported in the EMPRESS of CHINA, from CANTON.
MADEIRA, SHERRY and TENERIFFE } WINES, per Pipe, or Quarter Cask.
SINGLE, DOUBLE REFIN'D & LUMP } SUGARS, per 5 Cwt.
MAXWELL'S approved SCOTCH SNUFF, warranted equal to any made in America or Great Britain.
BLISTERED STEEL, of superior Quality, for Farmer's Use, warranted good.
BAR IRON,
CAR TIRE.
CHINA, GLASS, and EARTHEN } WARE, &c.

NEW-YORK, 29th June, 1787. [21—tf.]

Earthen Ware,

IMPORTED in the last Vessels from *Liverpool*, by

JOHN NICOLL,

To be sold, wholesale, at his STORE, IN STATE-STREET:

HYSON TEA,

Of the first Quality.

New-Haven, June 12th, 1787 17—

Just Published,

And to be sold by Isaac Beers,

Mr. Adams's Defence of the Constitutions of Government of the *United States of AMERICA.*

SALT

Choice Rocky-Point Salt,

To be sold, Wholesale or Retail, by

William & S. Helmes.

John Spalding

HAS removed to the House lately owned by John Atwater, State-Street

AND HAS FOR SALE.

A quantity of excellent Pork and Beef by the barrel or less quantity.

New-Haven, June 26, 1787. 19—3

A Gold NECKLACE.

LOST, a few Days ago, in this City, a GOLD NECKLACE. Whoever will return it to the subscriber shall be generously rewarded.

PAUL NOYES.

New Haven. July 16, 1787. [22—3]

STOLEN or STRAYED

from the Subscriber, in Spencertown, in the State of New-York, on the Night of the 16th of June, a Dark Brown MARE.——She had a Star in her Forehead, and Two Scars on her Back, made by a Saddle; a short Tail; and was well shod all round: She carries her head high, and is most natural to pace; her Age is not known, but she is as old as 14 or 15 Years. Whoever will up take said Mare, and return her to the Subscriber in Spencertown, or to Dr. ELIAS CARRINGTON in Milford, in Connecticut, shall be well rewarded and have all necessary Charges paid by

SAMUEL CARRINGTON.

Spencertown, June 29, 1787. 21—3

PAY TABLE OFFICE, July 7th, 1787.

THE Selectmen of the several Towns in this State, are requested as soon as may be to transmit to this office, accurate accounts, of the bounties which have been paid, and of all other expences which have been incurred by towns, districts or classes, for the purpose of recruiting the late army of the United States. It is desired that the accounts may be so stated as to designate the names of the recruits, the regiments in which they served, the period for which they were engaged, and the amount of the bounties which have been paid; ——and whenever bounties were paid in Continental bills of credit, it is desired that the time of payment may be ascertained.

In all cases where it is found impossible to state the accounts in the manner requested, the Selectmen are desired to adopt such other method as may best enable them to transmit certain information of the expences which have been incurred for the aforesaid purpose.

The selectmen are also desired to state and transmit accounts of all the tents, camp equipage, and ammunition which have been delivered to the troops of this State, the United States, or militia when in actual service, and not returned, and as far as may be to ascertain the year and the particular service for which the deliveries were made; distinguishing accurately in separate accounts all articles of State property which may have been delivered, from those articles which are the property of the towns.

Also all persons who have been agents for this State, or receivers of public provisions, or military stores, the account of which have not been adjusted in this office; who retain in their possession any receipts or the accounts of any deliveries of State property, to Commissioners, Quarter Masters or other officers of the late army, or militia when in actual service; are requested to transmit the same to this office; together with any information which may serve to ascertain the particular service for which the deliveries were made, or evince that the articles delivered, ought to be charged to the United States; for which receipts or accounts authenticated copies will be given, at the request of the persons who may deposit the same.

BLEAZER WALES, } Committee.
OLIVER WOLCOTT, Jun. }

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

EBENEZER BEARDSLEY, has opened in his house in Chapel-Street, at the sign of the Unicorn and Mortar, directly opposite Messieurs Atwater and Lyon's store, a fresh assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES imported in the last ships from Europe.

HE HAS ALSO FOR SALE,

VERDIGRISE, LITHARGE, SPANISH WHITE, DROP LAKE, INDIAN RED, INDIAN INK, OIL of VITRIOL, ALLUM, PRUSSIAN BLUE, WHITE LEAD, IVORY BLACK, VENETIAN RED CAP GREEN, MADDER, COPPERAS, GLUE, OIL of TURPENTINE, ROSIN, INDIGO, SNUFF in BLADDERS and BOTTLES, RAISINS, MACE, CINNAMON, CLOVES, &c. &c.

Which he will sell for Cash, Country Produce or Public Securities.

April 4, 1787. tf

BLANKS

To be Sold at this Office.

New-Haven: Printed and Published by *Meigs and Dana*, at the South Corner of the Green, fronting the Market. Price Eight Shillings per Annum.

☞ Essays, and Articles of Intelligence are gratefully received, and ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on reasonable Terms.